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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
FRIDAY, 5 P.M.		
* SHANNON	4329	J. F. Jephson ....27th Aug.
B.I. ROME	6943	A. R. Daniell ....3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4936	T. F. Creecy ....10th "
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.		
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester.18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4332	J. F. Jephson ....25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6364	L. H. Motta ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler ....9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6925	J. I. Parfitt ....16th "
* SHANNON	4332	J. F. Jephson ....23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ....30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8060	R. F. Briscoe ....13th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

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Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 235	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	1,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	1,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
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Scarpa House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 18, 1897.

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FRENCH MA[illegible]AMERS.

FOUR[illegible]RE.

[illegible]T

[illegible]T SAID.

[illegible]sailon
[illegible]Friday.
[illegible]September,
[illegible]October.
[illegible]October.

[illegible] JAVA, JAPAN

[illegible]S WITH THE [illegible]N. Co.

[illegible]bition to issue [illegible]ne way by the [illegible]turn voyage by [illegible]s. This arrange[illegible]pecial advantage [illegible]ege leave.

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[illegible]e Road, Bombay.

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[illegible]l House Street.
[illegible]ace, S. W.
[illegible]Street.
[illegible]Joseph.
[illegible]ount over [illegible] allowed, [illegible]onths, at [illegible]REE of [illegible]Current [illegible]the [illegible]plied [illegible]or [illegible]ted at [illegible]L LIFE [illegible]ooks sent free

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

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FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

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Answers	0 6	0 4	0 3
Black and White (including X'mas Number)	26 0	21 0	16 0
British Medical Journal	31 8	19 0	14 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	0 6	0 4	0 3
Catholic Fireside	0 6	0 4	0 3
Daughter, The	0 6	0 4	0 3
English Mail (Bombay)	0 8	0 4	0 3
Forget-Me-Not	0 6	0 4	0 3
Golden Penny	0 6	0 4	0 3
Graphic (including Summer and X'mas Nos.)	22 0	16 0	11 0
Home Chat	0 6	0 4	0 3
Home News	26 0	14 8	10 0
Illustrated London News (including Summer and X'mas Nos.)	23 0	16 0	11 0
Ladies' Gazette	0 6	0 4	0 3
Ladies' Pictorial (including 4 Double Nos.)	39 8	22 4	16 8
Lloyd's Weekly	0 6	0 4	0 3
Lancet	34 8	19 0	14 0
Overland Mail	26 0	14 8	10 0
Penny Illustrated (with X'mas No.)	10 0	6 8	5 0
Pearson's Weekly	0 6	0 4	0 3
People	0 6	0 4	0 3
Pick-Me-Up	0 6	0 4	0 3
Punch	13 0	9 0	6 0
Queen (including Double No.)	37 7	21 0	16 0
Scraps (with Double No.)	0 6	0 4	0 3
Sketchy Bits	0 6	0 4	0 3
Spectator	22 12	14 12	10 8
Success	0 6	0 4	0 3
Saturday Review	26 0	14 8	10 0
Sketch (including X'mas Nos.)	26 0	21 0	15 0
Sporting and Dramatic News (including Double No.)	28 0	16 0	11 0
St. James's Budget	26 0	15 0	11 0
To-Day	14 4	8 0	6 0
Tablet (Catholic)	21 0	14 0	10 0
Tit-Bits	0 6	0 4	0 3
Times (London)	13 0	8 0	6 0
Truth (including X'mas No.)	28 0	16 0	11 0
Vanity Fair (include Double No.)	26 0	16 0	11 0
Weekly Times and Echo	0 6	0 4	0 3
Westminster Budget	21 8	12 8	9 3
Woman's Life	0 6	0 4	0 3
World (including X'mas No.)	28 0	16 0	11 0
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).			
British Realm	5 4	3 0	2 4
Cassell's Family Magazine (including Summer No.)	7 12	4 12	3 8
Chambers's Journal	8 0	5 0	3 8
Cornhill Magazine	12 0	7 0	5 0
Contemporary Review	22 4	14 0	10 0
Family Herald	7 0	4 8	3 0
Fortnightly Review	23 4	14 4	10 0
Harper's Magazine	12 8	8 0	6 0
Lamp (Catholic)	7 0	4 8	3 0
Leisure Hour	7 0	4 8	3 0
Macmillan's Magazine	12 0	7 0	5 0
Month (Catholic)	22 0	12 0	9 0
National Review	23 4	14 4	10 0
Nineteenth Century	23 4	14 4	10 0
Practitioner	17 0	10 0	7 0
Review of Reviews (including Christmas No.)	8 8	5 4	4 4
Strand (including Double No.)	9 4	5 12	4 4
Temple Bar	12 4	7 8	5 4
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OUR Costituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

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FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,

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Pictures in [illegible] detail, will be view[illegible] by means of the Cinematograph. The [illegible] will be produced in such a lifelike manner [illegible] the spectator will [illegible] by reality, though [illegible] days mentioned at 6.30 P.M., and 9.30 P.M., except on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, when only the 9.30 P.M. Exhibition will [illegible].

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN [illegible] are informed that Messrs. TRIESTE and INTER-MEDIATE PORTS and hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2.

The Consignees' godowns will attend every morning to survey and [illegible] the claims in this respect must be delivered and examined before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise same will be disallowed.

EMIL SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the contract for [illegible] IMPROVING LIME STONE in SALSETTE and [illegible] TALUKAS of the Thana District for the year [illegible] ing from 1st November 1897, to 31st October 1898, [illegible] sent up to PUBLIC AUCTION before the under-[illegible] on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1897, at 1 P.M. [illegible] time), subject to the confirmation by the Collector [illegible].

The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in the [illegible] the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

A. G. KOTWAL, Huzur Deputy Collector.

[illegible] 19th August, 1897.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of [illegible] Administration have been granted by the Administra-[illegible]eneral, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under [illegible] 1st—

ROBERT MANSER, late Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, Bombay.

HARRY COLLYER, Conductor, Commissariat and Trans-[illegible] port, Bombay.

EBRAHIM HAJEE ISMAIL, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

MANOEL FRANCISCO DE MELLO, late Head Clerk, Administrator-General's Office, of Upper Mahim.

MARY ROSALINE VALLADARES, wife of Diogo [illegible], late of Bombay.

RALPH CORBET, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay.

DAMODHUR ANANDJI JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

MANEKJEE BOOLJEE DARREWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

ISMAILJI NOORBHAI, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or having [illegible] the above-named estates, are hereby required to [illegible] to the undersigned their claims, pay their debts and [illegible] over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned, at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Ag. Administrator General.

Admin. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 13th Aug., 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing myself [illegible]ings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the pleasure of "Troubadouring" the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very thick, had been [illegible] and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales. SEPT. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges. I prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which will give me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours faithfully,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT WAS 1878 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief [illegible] of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one [illegible] gives relief.

UNRIVALLED.
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UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for [illegible] HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES [illegible] sold by all Chemists.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 9-15 P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

July 16, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of 112.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD, Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

MESSRS. BARCLAY BROTHERS of mark Lane, London, have arranged FOR SALE in India Prince Ranjitsinghji's Photogravure (by special permission of the Prince) from a painting from life by the well known Artist Mr. H. Jamyn Brooks. The Picture is life like, and [illegible] Prince [illegible] at the Wicket.

A copy of the Picture is on view at the ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY'S, Show Rooms, No. 50-52, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay, where orders may be Registered.

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO PUBLIC BODIES, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF PUMPING ENGINES.

THE Commissioners are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of TWO BEAM ENGINES with PUMPS which are now to be removed from Tallah Pumping Station to make room for larger and more powerful machinery.

2. The engines were built by Messrs. James Watt and Co., one in 1870 and the other in 1880, and indicate about 120 H.P. each, working against a head of 100 feet with 80lbs. steam. Their capacity under these conditions may be taken at 350,000 gallons each per hour. Certain repairs are necessary to put the engines in first-class order.

3. Further information and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Chief Engineer to the Municipality, Town Hall, and the machinery may be inspected at Tallah Pumping Station.

4. Tenders must include the dismantling and removal of the plant, which must be accomplished within one month from notification of acceptance of tender.

5. Each tender, accompanied by a certificate that Rs. 500 has been deposited in the Municipal Treasury as earnest-money, is to be enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed—"Tender for Tallah Beam Engines," and addressed to the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation by whom such tenders will be received till NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1897, when he will open them in presence of such of the Tenderers as may be present.

6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. R. MACDONALD, Secretary to the Corporation.

14th August, 1897.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

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As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED to £2-12-6.

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THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Bœtu-Eli.
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"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographic Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge when in respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1892.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions, abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lore, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irremediable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, It removes the cause from the Blood and Hence,

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Insist on having CLARKE'S, none other is just as good.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about myself. I have got very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD, 65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a perfect, and permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors, THE CLARKE BLOOD MIXTURE COMPANY, Limited, 1, Crescent Place, Lincoln, England.

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Herald Office, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Reunion.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum operated does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow,
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq. C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Pipples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. ... Gibb & Co.)
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	TIENTSIN.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	ANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	ARGOON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum operated does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. TIOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 186.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,00,00 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,00,00 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Executes foreign money, exchange and investment orders in Securities on all Indian and foreign markets, and collects the interest and dividends thereon.

Undertakes the purchase and sale of Securities of all kinds.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and collects interest and dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

[illegible]

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	1 Bm.	1,280
Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial B. Ld. Mac.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	137
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Chartrd Bank of Hongkong and S'hai'a	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£291
Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Abbas Tyabji Printing Co.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert (Kurla-chee)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Bellary	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,000
Bhowanger Cloth Factory	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p.	230
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Steam Press, Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131½
Boro Printing Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	192½
Broach Utility Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	dvd Rs15	305
Colaba Press, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	7½	75
English Press and Manfg.	600	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	5,000	500	25 + 50	1,600
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Co.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanderao	740	400	400	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mehta and Cotton Co. and Y. Co., Ltd.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	68 2-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs32	367½
Nirmmar M.	1,000	250	all	30	730
New Bengal	1,200	500	300	dvd Rs60	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Oriental Watch	300	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	325
Saraswati and Pan-jab Co.	300	500	500	30	385
Shiv Narain Sarah Woollen Mills	1,000 / 2,000	1,000 / 750	750	50	2,100 / 955
Sirur Press Co., Ld.	2 9	250	250	Nil.	75
Times of India Press Co., Ld.	37	300	all	12	220
Volkart		600	600	dvd Rs60	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Sugar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock		£250	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.		£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	100	400	...	610
The Tapti Valley	20,000	50	200	...	2214

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad sd. v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Alliance	1,502	1,100	all	Nil	585
Anglo Indian	1,245	...	108	Nil	48
Arunachal S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	do.	1,000
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhana Fib.	3,000	100	100	12	102
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,91	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue.	3.0	375	625	75	1,080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd >	58x4
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	600	500	50	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill.	1,000	600	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,00	500	500	5 pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,91	200	20	dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2 80	250	200	4 pr. ct.	3.0
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	to pr. ct.	20
Jehangir Robert & Co.	1,50	100	10	to pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co. ...	4,00	20	175	21	324
Kurpachee Landing	50	500	30	3	183
Mahomed Ld.	1,82	100	100	dvd Rs15	174x4
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Peoples Laundry.	1,00	100	200	...	90
Oriental Gov't Security Life Insurance	5,00	200	5	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	100	dvd Rs 6	99
Port Trust Electric Co.	6 00	2,50	1,00	dvd Rs20	355
Soundy & Co.	1,91	100	10	...	90
Thacker & Co.	2,00	100	100	60	1,05x4
Thacker & Co.	1,50	100	100	125	150
Telephone Co.	9,31	251	100	dvd Rs11	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-15
China Leaf	"	24-14 Nom
Sycee, fair Gold, old	"	24-1 "
Do. do. new	"	24-0
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-10
Sovereigns	"	15-7
Do. Dragoons	"	15-6
Silver 17	"	69
Do. 178	"	69-1

HARDENED TO DANGER.

THE temper of the British troops in the Peninsular War is illustrated by an incident which George Napier—the youngest of the Napiers—relates of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

"I was Field Officer of the trenches," he says, "when a 13in. shell from the town fell in the midst of us. I called to the men to lie down flat. An Irishman and an old Marine, but a most worthless, drunken dog, trotted up to the shell, the fuse of which was still burning, and, striking it with his spade, knocked the fuse out; then, taking the immense shell in his hands, brought it to me, saying—

"'There she is for you, yer honner; I've knocked the life out of the crater!'

TOO MUCH STRESS cannot be laid on the fact that in the whirl of unnatural excitement, and in the struggle for existence in this generation, no attention whatever is vouchsafed to the most ordinary rules of health. When the muscles become relaxed, the nerves over-sensitive and delicately strung, and the brain wearies at the slightest task, these symptoms are part of Nature's warning that the delicate organism of the human frame is out of gear. In most cases a gentle stimulant and mild restorative is all that is required to impart fresh vitality to the jaded system. In fact that a few doses [illegible] and restore the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 5-23m., 3-49a. Low water, 10-54m., 11-46a.

Banks closed; Great Ashtami Holiday.

Byculla Club, half-yearly general meeting, 9-15 p.m.

Jubilee Procession, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. V. A.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Dalvadnya.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 7-48m., 8-21a. Low water, 1-9a.
P. and O. s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 6th instant, due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst for Ahmedabad, Grant Road Station.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock, and the steamer Drachanfels left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock yesterday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Glory of Christ" will be delivered, at 6 o'clock, this evening, in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

THEFT ON BOARD THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.—Lieutenant Walker, an officer of the Royal Indian Marine steamship Canning, now lying in the Government Dockyard, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold sleeve links, valued at Rs. 20, on the 18th instant from a waistband in a spare cabin, where they had been forgotfully left by his servant.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SOWAR.—Police Sowar No. 20 Goolam Russool GoolamHyder, aged thirty years, was on Thursday midnight, taking his rounds, when he was thrown off his horse in Dammer Lane, sustaining a cut on the chin. The horse fell down, injuring the off foreleg and right eye. The Sowar was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

SHIP'S SURVEYOR.—The following Government Resolution, affecting Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, has been issued:—"Under the provisions of Section 39 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (7 of 1880), H. E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to specially exempt Mr. F. E. Hardcastle from the operation of the said Section and to permit him to exercise the profession of a Ship Surveyor in Bombay."

THEFT AT MR. ROUGHTON'S BUNGALOW.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, has reported to the police that, about half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, just as his wife was going to bed, someone entered her bed-room and stole jewellery, of the value of Rs. 900. She was startled by the noise and looking round the room, saw a soldier, dressed in white trousers and shirt, taking the jewellery. He was about five feet six inches in height, and on her raising an alarm, the man ran away.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR AND HIS FRIENDS.—A correspondent writes from Karwar:—A crowded meeting of the townspeople of Karwar was held, on Thursday evening, in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Krishna, for the purpose of giving public expression to the feelings of joy consequent o the elevation of Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar to a seat in the Legislative Council. The meeting was thoroughly representative and large. All sections of the Native community attended. A congratulatory address was adopted and voted unanimously. The meeting was quite unique, and is considered a record one in the annals of Karwar. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

STARTING LIFE BADLY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Kadur Eden, a Mahomedan lad, aged twelve years, was charged by Inspector Good, before Mr. S. H. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing five fowls, valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of Shaik Fakroodin Shaik Ali, and four other Mahomedans, residing at Morland Road. On Tuesday morning the accused was seen stealing a fowl from outside the first complainant's house and running away with it. The complainant pursued him, and succeeded in arresting him at a distance of about fifty yards from the house. The accused was handed over to the police, who upon inquiry ascertained that within the last two months the juvenile thief had stolen about a hundred fowls, belonging to different persons residing at Madanpoora. The police succeeded in tracing several purchasers who had been robbed of their fowls. The boy's father informed the magistrate that he tried his utmost to right his son's behaviour, but his chastisement and admonitions proved of no effect on him. Disgusted, he finally turned out a bad character. His Worship ordered the boy to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years.

UNPLEASANT INTERRUPTION OF WEDDING REJOICINGS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kambekar Street, touching the death of Lalia Rama, a Deccanee boy, aged four years, the son of a hawker, residing at Chinch Bunder 1st Road. On Thursday evening deceased's cousin was to be married, and the usual rejoicings were taking place in connection therewith at his uncle's house at Kambekar Street. The deceased and his parents, who had been invited to take part in the celebration, went to the bride's house at 10 o'clock on the following morning, but in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the parents of the bride and the guests were seated in one of the rooms on the third floor of the house, the deceased was heard crying in the verandah, where he was playing. The bride's mother ran into the room and found to her grief that deceased had fallen from the window on to the road below. There was an opening in the window-sill, caused by gilt of its bars being worn, and it was evident that the lad while playing near it fell through it. On being picked up from the road, the boy was found bleeding from a wound on the right temple and from the nose and mouth. Dr. Ismail Jamahomed was sent for, who arrived and pronounced the lad to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RECEPTION TO TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.—The friends of Messrs. Lukhmidas Raojee and Cullianjee Mornajee, who proceeded to England by yesterday's mail steamer to acquire experience in commercial matters and to enlarge their minds, met at the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, on Thursday afternoon, to offer them their congratulations and to wish them God-speed. Among those present were Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Muljaj Khatao, Vasanjee Khimjee, Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Purshotam Morarjee Goculdas, Purshotum Naranjee, etc. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, who was called to the chair, explained at the outset that the meeting was not one called by the mahajan, but was a meeting of such of the friends of Messrs. Lukhmidas and Cullianjee as wished to do them honour before their departure. The chairman wished them a pleasant voyage and success in their undertaking, expressing a confident hope that they would respect all religious observances during their travels, and thereby pave the way for Bhattias proceeding to England and other countries in the interests of trade of any sort. The intending travellers begged their co-relicionists to be assured that they would in every way honour their religious observances. Success to the undertaking was proposed by Mr. Vasanjee Khimjee, and the meeting endorsed the proposition by giving cheers i their honour. The chairman dashed their foreheads with red-paint and garlands were found to be round their necks. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey for presiding, and with the distribution of flowers, etc.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged three Surties, named Unda Kicka, Somla Harri, and Jeson Sadia, with house-breaking and theft of silver bangles, valued at Rs. 30, Rs. 153 in cash, and five silver finger-rings, worth Rs. 10, belonging to Mervan Nusserwan, a cold-drink shop-keeper at Falkand Road. It appears from the evidence adduced before the magistrate that the third accused had been employed in the service of complainant for a few days previous to the discovery of the burglary. About ten days ago complainant locked the door of his shop and went to sleep outside. On the following day the shop-keeper discovered his place broken into, a cupboard forced open, and the property mentioned in the charge carried away therefrom. He made a report to the police, who instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the recovery of property, worth Rs. 94-2-1, from a man, named Cooveria Dirka. This man, while in police custody, made a statement which led to the arrest of No. 1, and the arrests of the other two accused followed. Laila Rama, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, stated that about eight days ago, while he was sleeping outside his house on Falkland Road, he noticed the first two accused going away with a box, which was in the hand of No. 1. The witness asked them where they had brought the box from, when No. 1 replied that he had no business to put that question to them. He bought that box on that day. Balia Narayan, a victoria driver, deposed that No. 1 gave him Rs. 4 to purchase caps a few days ago. Pemli, wife of the second accused, who was also a witness for the prosecution, stated that about three days ago No. 1 came to her house, and asked her husband to keep some silver ornaments, which he refused to do. No. 1 thereupon went to witness Cooveria and gave him the ornaments for safe keeping. The third accused pleaded guilty, stating that No. 3 brought him a nail, with which he broke open the shop and the cupboard therein. The second and third accused denied the charge. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The court discharged the second and third accused, remarking that there was no evidence to connect them with the offence with which they had been charged.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 19th August:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Calcutta	Mag Forbes.
Jubbulpore	F. Douglas, Esq., passenger arriving by up Jubbulpore mail.
Godeypore	Khan Bahadur Bholeram Chakla.
Haribar S. M.	Sandee Kishnarao, Mahal Bazar Galiges.
Chiplun	Ramchandra Chintaman Patanker, 7 Naka, Gordon's Cotton Mill, Ganpat mukadama rana khata.
Colombo	Harvey Kelly.

THE Russian Captain of Engineers, Serebnikoff, well known for his reconnoitring expeditions in the Pamir region, has been appointed to command the troops, consisting of a half battalion of the Turkestan Sappers and half a Sotnia of Cossacks, who, with four hundred labourers, are constructing the Pamir highway from the watershed of the river Boriobo, in the Alai Valley, to the military post on the Pamirs. It is said that the road is already so far advanced that vehicles can get as far as the Kizyl Art Pass. According to the Russian practice, it is intended to build the first-class military road.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is notified that in consequence of a recent decision of the University of London the examinations of that University will no longer be held in Calcutta.

THE flight of locusts recently reported at Lahore and at Ferozepore appears to have found its way into Sind, Multan first reporting them and now Karachi.

THE rain which has fallen at Multan is the heaviest on record. Many kutchs houses have collapsed, and if more rain falls several bungalows will become unsafe.

INTIMATION has been received in Simla that thirty-nine officers are about to be appointed to the unattached Service List of the British Army for service in the Staff Corps.

COMMANDER OLDHAM has made some important suggestions regarding the survey of Ports and of rivers leading to Ports, which is at present under consideration by Government.

THE North-Western Railway Company have decided to convert Fairlawns, their bungalow at Mussoorie, into a convalescent home for their employes. They propose to make a small charge for the use of a suite of rooms.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARSHALL, Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department proceeds on six weeks' leave. Mr. Hilton officiates for Colonel Marshall, Major-General Thurburn for Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Haines for Colonel Thurburn.

A BREACH occurred on the North-Western Railway owing to the heavy rain between Bellpat and Lindsay at mile 420 on Sunday night, and at miles 423 and 424 on Monday afternoon. The mails and passengers have to be transhipped.

As one result of the military activity and concentration of troops, the public are warned that owing to the pressure of messages of higher class deferred telegrams to Punjab stations north of Lahore are liable to consid-rable delay.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to abandon his proposed tour owing to indisposition.

A CALCUTTA correspondent says:—Nothing is known by Messrs. Martin and Co. of the Mr. Guthrie, "the Amir's Agent-General in Europe," who according to Reuter has been airing his views regarding Afghanistan to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is probable Mr. Guthrie was never in Kabul himself, as with the exception of a diamond merchant named Pack, all other Europeans who have had business relations with the Amir in his capital have been specially sent up by Messrs. Martin and Co.

An elaborate judgment has been delivered by Mr. Wheeler, the Special Magistrate at Calcutta, in the case of the first batch of 74 men accused of taking part in the recent Talla riots. Mr. Wheeler sentenced 66 of the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and three others on account of their youth to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, while five of them were acquitted.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—The facts of Mrs Boddam's accident are these. She went for a ride alone on Saturday morning past General Morgan's house. While attempting a short cut, some animal running between her horse's legs threw him, and she became unconscious by the fall. Her return to consciousness found her walking, with a hazy recollection that some accident had happened. She reached the top of a hill and became unconscious again and actually lay there until 7 pm A. Badaga discovered her and brought her with the help of some of his own caste to the Marlimund Road, at the same time informing Mrs. Batchelor of his discovery. Major Romilly had been out with the Body Guard troopers but without success, though at one time he must have been quite close to where Mrs. Boddam lay. She is now receiving every care at Government House and is quite out of danger.

DR. ALCOCK, of the Indian Marine Survey, has recently studied some of the crabs in the muddy tidal swamps of the Godavery and Kistna. Here vast swarms of them live in what he describes as warrens, and a trespasser on these has his attention attracted by a sight worth going some distance to see. "The surface of the mud is everywhere alive with twinkling objects of a pearly pink colour." The mud, in fact, is riddled with countless burrows, and as the mouth of each stands the little crab, ocean tenant or freeholder. The bright twinkling is produced by the ceaseless brandishing of his giant arm. At the time of Dr. Alcock's visit the females present were only in the proportion of one to ten of the males. Perhaps the majority of the tenderer sex were attending to domestic duties elsewhere. The few present in the warrens were feeding in apparent unconcern, without any show of feminine coquetry. But if one of them came near a burrow, the owner of it was far from displaying a reciprocal coolness and self-restraint. On the contrary, it would exhibit the greater excitement, "raising itself on its hindmost legs, dancing and stamping, and frantically waving its beautifully coloured big claw."

VETERINARY CAPTAIN RAYMOND, who took over charge of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department last October, mentions that he was favourably impressed with the intelligence of the students in the Veterinary Institution; "the percentage of stupid men was very small. In other resp cts, however, he was not satisfied with them, for they were not so neatly as they might be; they were exceedingly awkward in handling animals, and some of them were lazy. Captain Raymond points out that as a means of teaching students, particularly in this country, where fresh specimens are extremely difficult of preservation, a museum well stocked with models and specimens is a "sine qua non." Many subjects are extremely difficult of explanation if they cannot be actually shown to the students. Ocular demonstration will do more to impress a thing on a person's mind than hours of talking.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant 4 Europeans, 12 Eurasians, 12 Native Christians, 275 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 350 per-ons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 445. The deaths are thus classified:—9 from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 123 from fevers, 24 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 158 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 51·1 per 1,000 per annum.

IT is one of the little ironies of life that the man who used all his influence to bring about the marriage of the present German Emperor and Empress was the terror of the Empress's childhood. When as a little child, she had a naughty fit, her nurse had only to say to little Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, "Bismarck Komm!" and the child was ready to do anything she was told. This, at all events, is stated by "a German Countess" who contributes a suggestive article on the German Empress to the new number of the *Lady's Realm*. From this article it appears that the Empress has not only a large heart, but also a more than common share of brains. It is her wise and gentle counsel, her never-failing tact, her sound judgment which influence the Emperor more than anything, and it is her faith which is steadily bringing atheistic Germany back to the Church of her fathers. "My wife is a pearl among women, the Emperor once remarked: and if only half the good things with which she is credited are true the praise is just and due.

THE fears expressed that the trade of Burmah in 1896 would be seriously affected by the financial crisis which occurred during the previous year, fortunately proved unfounded, and a decided improvement in business was noted in the condition of commerce as compared with that of 1895. The consular report for that district states that among the more important financial institutions the Ottoman Bank alone appeared to have suffered considerable loss, but the policy of holding aloof from all business undertakings and refusing to give credit conferred a direct benefit on local trade by compelling traders to fall back on their own resources, with the result that business became re-established on a firmer basis. It also discouraged speculation, while the scarcity of money was counterbalanced by the ready demand which set in for native produce. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that the bank notes issued by the Imperial Ottoman Bank almost entirely disappeared from circulation owing to the restrictive policy pursued by the bank with regard to the conditions of payment.

GOMMERSALLE astonishment has been caused in military and social circles in Plymouth and Devonport by the announcement that Captain James, an old military officer and keen golfer, who died recently at an advanced age after many years residence in Plymouth, has left the whole of his property, amounting to £40,000, together with his house and furniture, to his manservant, excluding his nearest relatives, a married sister and a nephew, who is a doctor in North Devon. The terms of the will provide, that upon the death of this attendant a portion of the money shall go to some of the testator's relatives; but as the lucky legatee is by no means old, these relations' chances of deriving much benefit seem rather remote. Captain James had served in the Crimean War. He was never married, and lived alone, attended only by his manservant, who is an old soldier, and the latter's wife until, the wife died, when a niece succeeded her. Until some five years ago Captain James was a well-known figure on west country golf greens, as well as on several Scottish courses. Within this period, however, he gradually broke up.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully read the letter of your correspondent, "Matric Crammer," which appears in Tuesday's issue of your paper under the above heading. I beg to offer the following remarks thereon, and so hope that as you have allowed "Matric Crammer" to occupy some space in your valuable paper, you will, in fairness and justice, permit me to occupy a similar space. I sincerely wish that your correspondent had refrained from criticising the French paper set in the Matriculation Examination of 1894. For, he has thereby simply lowered himself in the eyes of every student of the French language, and consequently has given them a cause to maintain that his own knowledge of the French language is either superficial or that he presumes to be a master of the language, whereas in fact the case seems to be just the opposite. I will take his letter bit by bit, and by proving the incorrectness of the statements made by him, will show to your readers how far he is justified in offering his remarks. I fear, Sir, that no man of sense and unbiassed experience will ever subscribe to his odd, queer, and whimsical table of ascertaining the marks to be obtained and the mass of materials that a student has to write, for the very simple reason that no one can predict either accurately or approximately the number of marks that a student may expect to obtain. To give marks is the work of the examiner, and depends upon his own ideas and standard. Your correspondent sadly errs in judging the value of an answer by the quantity of matter that a student has written. It is to the quality and not to the quantity of an answer that an examiner attaches importance, and a student may write an entire book or three quarter sheets in answer to a question, which another student will answer in a few lines only. If the students increase the mass of the materials, surely the examiners are not to blame for this excess on their part. But coming to his objections proper, I find that the first group of questions against which your correspondent cries out like one in the wilderness consists of questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7. With regard to these three questions, your correspondent maintains that they require the 'minimum of brain power on the part of all concerned." Now, Sir, the abovementioned questions require to do nothing more than parsing and the plural of nouns and adjectives and about the conjugations of verbs. Any and every student of the French language can bear testimony to the fact that the above questions form the first exercises on the plural of substantives form the most difficult chapter in the study of the French language. To classify the verbs to their individual classes, and to know the conjugations of verbs of different types, is no easy work either. If minimum of brain power were required for such a difficult study, surely, Sir, the pupils of your correspondent must be no many geniuses, "Matric Crammer" does not seem to approve of questions of the type of 5 and 7, but, Sir, he forgets that as no books are prescribed for any subject for the Matriculation Examination, the French examiner can not but put questions of the nature of 3, 5 and 7, as far, that are the very questions which ought, to be put, and which have up to now been put not only in the French paper, but in all papers of one second language, and even in the English paper. With regard to question 6, your correspondent maintains that it consists of five tricky idiomatic sentences. I utterly fail to find any idioms in these sentences which are easy and ordinary English ones. And that the latter would be found in this set of five sentences. Your correspondent gives a very poor idea to your readers about his knowledge of the English language by calling such sentences as "Will you have some books?" No, thank you, I have more than I can read," idiomatic ones.

At one time your correspondent states that the students have to write many words, at another time he blames the examiner on the ground that the mass of materials is less in proportion to the marks assigned. I fail to find any logic in this argument. It is quite surprising in a person of his acquirements, and thereby tries to lower the examiners in the eyes of others by stating that 10 marks are assigned for question 3. Only 5 marks are assigned for the ques tion, and not for question 2, "Matric Crammer" very coolly writes that it requires a sound knowledge of both the languages, Sir, it is the duty of the examiner to see that a student possesses a sound knowledge of both languages which he examined, and will any sensible man blame the examiner for fulfilling this duty? With regard to questions 4 and 6, your correspondent says, "They demand impossible and extensive knowledge of some of the most difficult and delicate points in the French language, and in addition considerable critical power." Certainly, Sir, no candidate can be allowed to pass in a subject and which he does not possess an accurate knowledge. I cannot understand what delicacy can there be in simple, ordinary, questions of grammar. If the students were asked to discuss the merits and demerits of a literary composition, then I fully agree, your correspondent would be rather a delicate master for the students to discuss. Your correspondent greatly exaggerates by stating that the question required considerable critical power. Very considerable critical power required to answer an ordinary grammatical question? The students were not asked to give their opinion on some theory, or any such point, of literary merit, but were asked to give the reasons why, no such power was or can ever be required to answer grammatical questions. Finally, your correspondent tests and frowns at questions 8 and 9, in which the students have to do composition themselves with the English passage into French and *vice versa*. "Matric Crammer" finds the passages too difficult and too long. Now, Sir, if "Matric Crammer" were to refer to the French papers of the previous years, he would see that what he states is entirely incorrect. For instance, let him take up the French paper of 1892, and compare the passages given to be translated into English with that of 1896, the average give in 1892, Sir, is much more difficult, both to be understood and to be rendered in French. I challenge him to prove the contrary. By referring to calendars of previous years, anyone who pretends to possess a knowledge of the French language, will at once see that the passages given in the paper of 1894 are not at all more difficult or more lengthy than those of the previous years. With regard to question 9 I do not see any reason why the "matriculated candidates are here compelled to work in two foreign languages." But, Sir, are not the Latin, Persian, and other students compelled to do the same in a paper of the second language? Very often, particularly the French students. The statement of your correspondent, that the "reward offered, I in my humble opinion, is simply absolutely and emphatically absurd. The uncommon intelligence and an insult to the understanding," is to say the least, sheer nonsense. Fifty marks out of 100 marks (the total number of marks for the whole paper) are assigned for those who pass the compulsory subjects, and the instructions of the Syndicate, no examiner can in a paper of the second language give more than fifty marks for the pieces to be translated. A reward of 100 marks is worth coveting for. I do not know whether "Matric Crammer" has ever had a slip in writing M.A. for the Matriculation examination, or has purposely written the words. If the former, the greater the charge of inconsistency and unreliability on the part of his writer, and the greater the charge of exaggeration. "Matric Crammer" is further of opinion that the examiners require "special training and qualifications." In support of this statement, he goes on to say that if that mighty genuis of a "Matric Crammer" were to open a class for training the examiners I think the latter will feel greatly obliged to him; and to that end I may be found in this set of five sentences. Your correspondent gives a very poor idea to your readers about his knowledge of the English language by calling such sentences as "Will you have some books? No, thank you, I have more than I can read," idiomatic ones.

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RECEIVED New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 1,005. List of music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Federation, 1,389 tons, Captain John Prientice, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BISN Co's ss Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain W Gray, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Dwarka, 739 tons, Captain J C Tios, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, 18th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr AA Bailey, Mrs Ewens, Miss Graham, Miss Dawson, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr Clothseer and 30 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, arrived in harbour, on Thursday, evening, from Zanzibar, 6th August via Mombassa, and Lamoo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Heyrood, Mr Soares, Mrs Farrier, Mrs Castleman, and 188 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 20.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Eden Hall	2332	Black	Japan	23-8	E B & Co
B	Horatio	2691	Cuff	Hull		F M & Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer	N F		K N & Co
E	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf	8	P S N Co
G	Safari	902	Kiepe	Zanzibar	25-8	J Heyer
H	& J H M S Magdala	3240	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	1760				Do.
O	Kirkdale	1575	McCombridge	Karachi	21-8	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownagar ....8 & Co
Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachi ....8 & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3023	Daniell	London	30	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	25-8	W & A G & Co
6	Mirzapore	2193	Wickenden	China	24	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	4-9	A L
9	Gisela	2040	Brillot	Kobe		A L
16	Dumra	769	Russell	Karachi	26	M & Co

MERSEYKEIBER DRY DOCK.

Mahanadi	1189		Shepd & Co
Satrunjoo	1015		Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, Aug. 8.
19	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Federation s	Prentice	Calcutta.
	Caledonia s	Andrews	London, &c.
	Ellora s	Gray	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Federation, Calcutta, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Zweena s	Nesbitt	Sambilan, Aug. 7.
	Husara s	Macfadyen	Rangoon, Aug. 10.
17	City of Edinburgh s	Mansillo	Liverpool, July 17.
	Apollo s	James	Shalcef, July 28.

DEPARTURES.
August 16.—Steamers Okhla, Wardha, Braunfels, Catherine Apcar, Nawab and Clan Forbes.
August 17.—Steamers Madura and Bhundara.

KARACHI.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Assyria s	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Adam	Do.
	Chanda s	Robertson	Do.
3	Colaba s	Kedolu	Do.
5	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
6	Lookaley Hall s	Collins	Liverpool via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
2	Guyana s	Snow	Hamburg via Bombay.
	Canara s	Stabb	Persian Gulf.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Bombay.
	Chanda s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
3	Bahaduri s	Adam	Bombay.
4	Kola s	Livingstone	Do.
5	Colaba s	Kedolu	Do.
6	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
7	Matin	Archer	Do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Lookaley Hall s, Collins, Forbes, Forbes, and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—20 cases chemicals, C Nathoo and Co; 17 bales writing paper, Abdool Hoosein Hyderally; 62 cases whisky, Moreman and Co; 25 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell; 60 cases whisky, P C Shroff and Sons; 22 bales paper and 10 cases soap, A S Nariolwalla.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—4 cases chemicals, etc. Jetha Jadowjee; 21 cases chemicals, A M Bolton; 100 cases candles, Abdoolally Ebram; 18 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 3 cases cutlery, Abdool H Hyderally.
FROM LONDON.
Romes—44 cases oil mensterores, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 8 cases provisions, 97 cases oilmensterores, Essoofally Russoolji; 93 cases provision, and 13 cases confectionery, etc, Badrooddin Nazerally; 77 cases candles, A H G Hoosein; 6 cases writing paper, and 12 cases stationery, etc, Thacker and Co; 6 bales paper, A Hassanally; 431 cases varnish, etc, Goolamally Moola Mohomedani and Sons; 8 cases bacon, W B Green and Co; 25 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 cases bacon, J M Kooka; 15 cases chemicals, &c, Damoder M Dukle and Co; 35 cases oilmen stores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 115 cases candles, N Hebtoolabhoy; 6 cases bacon, Edulji Benzonji; 10 cases medicine, Oomer Hassum and Co; 35 cases provision, F T Atkins; 500 cases varnish, etc, F F Bengalee; 30 cases printing paper, K Shroorshanabad.
Oriental s—5 cases soap, D Cowasjee; 1 case stationery, H M Abloola and Co.
Caledonia s—5 cases writing paper, and 6 cases stationery, C Hussonally Abdoolally.
FROM DUNDEE.
Drachenfels s—300 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Australia s—7 cases tobacco manufactured, D Ratansey; 15 cases medicine &c, Eduljee Brothers; 15 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormaz Sheriar; 5 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormajee Allarpee; 4 cases tobacco Rutonjee Byramjee; 5 cases tobacco manufactured, Beheram D Merwan.
Rome s—23 cases tobacco, manufactured, Hormaz Sheriar.
FROM ANTWERP.
Drachenfels s—8 cases glass ware, M Merally.
Rome s—25 bales straw boards, M A M Sherufally.
FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—4 cases Medicine, Keshawjee Nathoo.
FROM GENOA.
D Balduino s—5 casos wine, C Colonoli.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—2 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.
Rome s—3,999 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon.
FOR HAMBURG.
Horatio s—12,000 cwt poppyseed, 6,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—300 bales cotton, John Fachiri.
FOR HONGKONG.
Gisela s—672 cwt oliabnum, 878 cwt jardaloo, 160 cwt khisnis, 15 cwts sennaleaves, Quan Lin Eooe, 400 bales twist, E Sassoon and Co; 140 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 38 cwts oilbanum, A C Haglance and Co.
Mirzapore s—3 cases opium, F and O Co.
FOR KOBE.
Eden Hall s—1030 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 111 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
(FROM 31st JULY TO 6TH AUGUST.)
EXPORTS.
Bahaduri s, Bombay—315 bales cotton, 697 cwt cotton unpressed, 3,125 cwt rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, 9,389 cwt wheat, 2,079 cwt jowaree, and 1,522 cwt rice.
Kola s, Bombay—192 cwt cotton unpressed, 2,322 cwt rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, 6,105 cwt wheat, 157 cwt jowaree, 210 cwt rice, and 287 corges skins.
Clydesdale s, Hayre—1,010 bales wool for transhipment to Dunkirk, 9,286 cwt rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta for transhipment to Dunkirk, 11,022 cwt. gingellyseed for transhipment to Dunkirk, 5 corges hair for transhipment to Dunkirk, 915 cwt bones, 4,000 cwt bones for transhipment to Dunkirk.
Indravati s, Bombay—846 bales cotton, 350 cwt cotton unpressed, 932 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta, 2,405 cwt wheat, 3,244 cwt jowaree, 857 rice, 122 cwt barley.
Dumra s, Bombay—453 bales cotton, 235 cwt cotton unpressed, 99 cwt wool unpressed, 393 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta, 3,000 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta for transhipment to Havre, 3,917 cwt wheat, 367 cwt jowaree, 106 cwt rice, 253 corges skins, 14,810 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Guyana s, Hamburg—1,100 bales cotton, 33,771 cwt rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, 4,000 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta for transhipment to Antwerp, 4,513 cwt gingellyseed for transhipment to Antwerp.
Canara s, Bombay—440 bales cotton for transhipment to Antwerp, 235 cwt gingellyseed for transhipment to Aden, 21,320 cwt wheat, 2,167 cwt jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 351 cwt barley for transhipment to Aden.

IMPORTS.
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—200 pieces white goods foreign.
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—690 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,334 pieces white goods foreign, 25 pieces prints foreign.
Guyana s, Liverpool via Bombay—480 pieces grey goods foreign, 14,117 pieces white goods foreign, 4,078 pieces prints foreign, 1,810 pieces grey goods Indian, 760 pieces prints foreign.
Stolzenfels s, Hamburg via Bombay—217 cwt iron bar, rod sheets and hoops, 1,313 cwt steel.
Dumra s, Bombay—2,344 pieces grey goods foreign, 2,578 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,812 pieces white goods foreign, 82 pieces prints foreign, 7 pieces prints Indian, 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 100 cwt copper.
Indravati s, Bombay—3,410 pieces grey goods foreign, 7,551 pieces grey goods Indian, 11,282 pieces white goods foreign, 235 pieces prints foreign, 1,010 pieces prints Indian, 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 160 cwt iron bar, rod sheets and hoops.
Kola s, Bombay—8,838 pieces grey goods foreign, 36,691 pieces grey goods Indian, 11,503 pieces white goods foreign, 2,610 pieces prints foreign, 186 pieces prints Indian, 2,200 lbs grey yarns Indian, 4,363 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 2,770 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 13 cwt steel, 109 cwt copper, and 71 cwt yellow metal.
Bombay s—607 pieces white goods foreign, 5,093 pieces prints foreign.
Bahaduri s, Bombay—642 pieces grey goods foreign, 330 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,811 pieces white goods foreign, 225 pieces prints foreign, 56 pieces prints Indian, 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign.
Dwarka s, Bombay—4,672 pieces grey goods foreign, 11,099 pieces grey goods Indian, 5,692 pieces white goods foreign, 558 pieces prints foreign, 35 pieces prints Indian, 2,200 lbs grey yarns Indian, 5,040 lbs grey yarns Indian, 5,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 2,760 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 38 cwt copper and 36 cwt yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.
Macdonald, Lt, Bo 6th Inft Hyd Cont, on duty, from Jaina.
Fitzherbert, Col, Bo, on leave, from Deolal.
Tompier, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deolali.
Connell, Lt, Ms, 14th M I, on leave, from Mount Thomas.
Mallitoye, Lt Col, Ms 5th I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Straghan, Col, Punj, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.
Macdonald, Major, Punj Staff Corps, on leave, from Moultan.
AUGUST 20.
Anderson, Brig Surg Lt Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Youngerman, Surg Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Bangalore.
Hicks, Capt, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Deolali.
White, 2nd Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, on Mod Cert, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.
Straghan, Col, Punj Norfolk Regt, on leave to Hongkong.
AUGUST 20.
Lamb, Surg Capt, Punj, I M S, on leave, to England.
Carter, Lt, Punj, R A, on duty to Plymouth.
Macdonald, Major, Punj Hamp Regt, on leave, to England.
White, 2nd Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, on Mod Cert, to London.
Connell, Lt, Ms, 14th M I, on leave, to England.
Mallitoye, Lt Col, Ms 5th I, on leave to England.
Anderson, Brig Surg Lt Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Youngerman, Surg Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

THERE were extra allotments of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday, of which Rs. 10,000 were on Bombay at Is. 3 13-16d., 1 lakh at Is. 3¾d., and Rs. 70,000 at Is. 3 11-16d., with Rs. 30,000 on Madras also at Is. 3 11-16d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1·8d., to Is. 3 1-2d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent., to 112 1-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower at 25·171-2 fcs.; while French Rentes, Indian Sterling Loan, and Rupee Securities were unchanged at 105, 117 1-2, and £63, respectively. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1½ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 24 1-16d. per oz.; and 1-9 cent in New York, at 52 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher, at 4·85 ¾ dollars.

53 per cent. of the liabilities was the Bank of England Reserve, as disclosed by the weekly Return of the Bank issued yesterday compared with 51 per cent., as shown in the previous return. The Banks rate was unaltered at 2 per cent.

In Liverpool spot Mid.-American's Cotton recovered 1-16d., being quoted at 4¼d. per lb. East Indians were unchanged save for Khandeish descriptions, which were 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. in the near positions and 1-64 in the more distant, 4 1-64d. for August delivery, and 3 11-16d. for December-January, being the extreme quotations. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales East Indians; Imports, nil. The Manchester market was steady.

For Ready Mid.-Uplands the quotation was still 3 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 8 points to 7·46 cents, and December 2 points to 6·71 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Owing to the native holidays nothing has been doing in our local cotton market to-day. The Mills buy very sparingly; and shippers are quite out of the market. In New York Cotton rates are nominally unchanged, with Rs. 197 per candy quoted for Broach, and Rs. 167 for Bengal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as feollows:—

Cotton	515 bales.
Wheat	20,157 cwts.
Linseed	2,297 "
Rapeseed	6,003 "
Castorseed	1,981 "
Rice	1,970 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh transactions are reported.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper was reported done at 1s. 3¾d., after which rates receded 1-16d. to 1s. 3 11-16d., at which there was no enquiry. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed firmer in tone as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs	1·07	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Quotations are given at 97 for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 96 3-4 for Account, in a steady market.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day, and will remain so to-morrow.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3¼ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	24 1-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,100,000; Increase, £500,000; Public Deposits, £7,000,000; Increase, £800,000; Other Deposits, £38,800,000; Decrease, £1,701,000; Other Securities, £30,500,000; Decrease, £900,000; Notes and Gold, £23,000,000; Increase, £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, AUG. 19.
The Clan Line steamers Clan Graham and Clan Lindsay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.
The City Line steamer Guyana, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.
PLYMOUTH, AUG. 19.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this afternoon.
SINGAPORE, AUG. 20.
The P. and O. Company's

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FURTHER RICH GOLD FINDS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It is reported from British Columbia that new and rich gold discoveries have been made on the Stewart River and the Upper Yukon.

THE PORTE AND THE AMIR.

The Porte has formally and positively denied the malevolent report that an agreement exists between the Porte and the Amir to foment a "Jehad" against the English.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ABOARD THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

The court martial on the two seamen of the Royal Sovereign has condemned one of them to a year's imprisonment, and the other, who is a youth, to three months and to be birched.

Both have been dismissed the Navy.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Secretary Sherman's reply to the latest Note from Japan on the Hawaiian question is markedly friendly, and repeats the assurance that Japan's rights will be safeguarded.

THE GREEK INDEMNITY.

The Ottoman Bank has offered to advance one million pounds as a first instalment of the Greek indemnity.

LORD ROBERTS INTERVIEWED.

Lord Roberts, in an interview with the *Daily Chronicle's* representative, said he was satisfied that no serious danger existed on the North-West frontier of India, and that the magnificent troops we had there were undoubtedly able to cope with any difficulties.

RAIDING ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

News from Tabriz states that the Kurds have raided the district of Salmas, on the Persian frontier, besides sacking two Armenian villages and massacring 200 Christians and Mahomedans.

ELECTRIC CABS IN LONDON.

Electric cabs have been started in London.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Ganges, with the Homeward mails of the 13th August, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Captains Brogden, Bray, Clark, and Bovie, and of Surgeon-Lieutenants Evens, Milner, and Rainier are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Public Works Department—Colonel Pulford, R. E., officiates as Public Works Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, vice Mr. Odling, on privilege leave; Mr. McDowell acting for Colonel Pulford as Superintending Engineer.

In supersession of previous orders, the Secretary of State has sanctioned estimates amounting to approximately sixteen and a-half lakhs of rupees for doubling the North-Western Railway between Karachi and Pipri.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Major Nicholson is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

The appointment of Signor Lang as Italian Consul at Aden, during the absence of Signor Bienenfeld, is recognised.

Major T. Pears officiates as Resident at Gwalior.

Captain Impey is posted as Political Agent at Alwar.

Captain A. Bruce is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana.

Surgeon-Captain Henvey, the Officiating Residency Surgeon in Turkish Arabia, is gazetted to six months' sick leave.

Military Department—Second-Lieutenant Turner, 32nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

The following additional appointments to the Reserve Brigades are gazetted:—Lieutenant Wellesley, as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Westmacott; Major Rowan, R. A., as Brigade Ordnance Officer, and Lieutenant Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry, as Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer. Second-Lieutenant Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, also is appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs.

Captain Hewett, of the West Kent, and Lieutenant Trevor, of East Kent, are appointed Assistant Superintendents, Army Signalling, First and Second Malakhand Brigades, respectively; while Second-Lieutenant Morton and Captain Duncan are appointed Provost-Marshals to the same forces.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Dobbie retired from 6th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trevithick, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, is granted the Volunteer Officer's decoration.

Marine Department—Lieutenant Windham, Royal Indian Marine, is granted three months' sick leave.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Little officiating.

Lieutenant Strong is appointed Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieutenant Carter, transferred to the Political Department. Captain J. Jones is appointed Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, vice Nurse, promoted.

TURKISH PAPERS PROHIBITED.

The Government of India have prohibited, under the Sea Customs Act, the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copies of the newspapers published at Constantinople and known as the *Sabah* and *Malumat*, respectively.

THE HERAT-MESHED ROAD.

The Governor-General's Agent at Khorassan reports the Herat-Meshed Road open to traffic under three days' quarantine.

THE ELECTRICITY ACT OF 1887.

NEW DRAFT RULES.

The new draft rules under the Electricity Act of 1887 for regulating the conveyance of electricity for lighting, telegraphic and other purposes so as to ensure adequate safety to the public appear in the *Gazette of India*.

They still not be finally passed for three months.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA Aug. 20.

Military Works Department—During the absence of Captain Capper, Royal Engineers, on privilege leave, Lieutenant Griffith, Royal Engineers, will take charge of the Aden Division, Military Works.

Admission of Staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under the provisions of para. 40 of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport:—Lieutenant Parker, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Bickford, 4th Bombay Rifles, has passed the examination for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Hannyngton, 29th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Rowlands, Miscellaneous List, Bombay, employed in the Royal Artillery Office, Bombay Command, for six months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Major Lyster, 53rd Field Battery, one year, medical certificate. Royal Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Trimnell, No. 3 Company Eastern Division, from the 2nd September to the 31st October, 1897, on urgent private affairs. Border Regiment—Lieutenant Brodrick, 12 months, on private affairs. Royal Irish Rifles—2nd Lieutenant White, six months, Medical certificate; 2nd Lieutenant Stevens, on six months, medical certificate; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sitwell, from the 18th August to the 26th September, 1897, on medical certificate. 25th Bombay Rifles—Captain Tritton, on three months' medical certificate.

The leave, out of India, granted to Lieutenant Spedding, Royal Irish Rifles, in Bombay Command Order, No. 338 of 1897, is hereby cancelled.

HIGH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 19th August, says:—It is practically settled that Sir W. S. A. Lockhart succeeds Sir George White in India, all the authorities, England and India, concurring in the selection. Since Sir Evelyn Wood's definite appointment as Adjutant-General, no one else has been discussed. The Secretary of State is being moved to obtain official Royal confirmation when Sir W. Lockhart would resign his present post, remaining here till spring for the benefit of his health. Sir George White's succession to the Quartermaster-Generalship is undecided. Sir Wolseley is suffering from exhaustion.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

SOME EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Aug. 20.

Amandara, August 19.—General Blood, with the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, left Ghalegai, at Mingora, the largest village in the Upper Swat, without any opposition.

The valley traversed is most fertile and prosperous. The inhabitants appear to have returned to their villages.

There is no doubt that the Mingora people aided in the attack on Malakhand, vario us portions of the E. P. tents having been found there; also some empty cartridge boxes.

It is proposed to reconnoitre towards Dosiri and Indus to-morrow, and next day towards Swat. The force will halt here at least three days; after which we expect to return to Khar.

The Miangulo, instead of going across the border to Boner, have returned to Saidhu and communicated with Major Weane.

The inhabitants on the right bank of the Swat River have refrained from hostilities against us and may be seen tilling their lands; while the Khan of Dir's patrols have also been recognised across the river.

The passage of caravans up the Khyber Pass has been resumed to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The death is reported, from enteric fever, at Datta Khel, of Lieutenant Higginson, of the 1st Sikhs, who was wounded in the Maizar affair, and recommended for D. S. O. in that connection.

A reconnaissance went out yesterday, from Jamrood, but saw nothing of the Afridis, who are now reported not to have left Tirah; so that it is clear that the earlier reports of the rising must have been exaggerated.

News from Malakhand reports that General Blood reached Ghalegai, in Upper Swat, without opposition.

He found the villages deserted, but splendid crops, and the forage plentiful.

The Miasguls now want to come in and make their submission.

TEN THOUSAND AFRIDIS ON THE MARCH.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

Matters are quieter on the frontier. Whatever the intensions of the Afridis and Orakzai may have been, observes the "Pioneer's" correspondent, the movement so far has not brought them into collision with our troops on the Peshawar side. The withdrawal from Landikotal of Captain F. J. H. Barton, and the news that 10,000 Afridis are marching on the pass from the Bosai Valley, is calculated to give the disaffected tribesmen the impression that the Khyber itself is about to be abandoned. Amir Khan Kuki Khel, the Malik, who gave information of the rising, has sent up two hundred of his clan to assist the detachment of the Khyber Rifles, holding the fortified Sarai at Landi-kotal, his standing blood-feud with the Malikdin Khel, guarantee that his men will be staunch.

On the Kohat Border the Orakzai gatherings continue to be reported, and excitement among the tribesmen runs high, but, apparently, they are waiting for the Afridis to move before carrying out the threatened attack on Samana.

Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood has not encountered further opposition, but has still some marches to make before the punitive mission comes to an end.

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Forty-one women and 72 children who have arrived in Rawalpindi from Peshawar, are detained in Rawalpindi for the present as there is no transport available to take them to Murree.

TRANSPORT FROM SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

One hundred and thirty-five transport men and fifty mules have been sent from this station to the front. They left last night. One hundred and twenty more mules will be sent in a day or two.

Lieutenant E. J. Keane, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, who recently returned to India from leave, has been ordered to Peshawar on Field service.

The following details have been attached to No. 62 Native Field Hospital:—Four Hospital Assistants, four pack-store-havildars and eight ward orderlies.

SOME RUMINATIONS ON THE FIGHTING.

The rising in the Swat Valley and the Mohmand raid, writes that *Pioneer*, have shown that cavalry can be very effectively employed against large masses of tribesmen, even when the ground is far from good when charges have to be made. As we now know the two squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers at Shabkadr had to work over a very uneven surface, strewn with boulders and stones, and yet they swept from end to end of the enemy's line, doing great execution and utterly demoralising the Mohmands. It is a well-established fact that the dwellers in the hills on our North-West border and in Afghanistan generally have a dread of cavalry, and wherever a charge can be driven home the moral effect is very marked. Unfortunately it is not always possible to catch tribal gatherings in the open, but wherever this is the case two or three squadrons can be confidently launched against an enemy outnumbering the attacking force by ten to one, or even twenty to one, with the certainty of a small body of the enemy having come down out of the hills. It may have been a scouting party. Anyhow they had disappeared before daylight, when patrols were pushed right up to the hills without seeing a soul. It was also reported that during the night two recognised Pathan flame or flash signals were sent up from the village of Shabkadr. This, too, doubt, will be investigated by the Political Officer. If true, it is very significant as to the value of "the friendliness" of the village. Heavy rain fell in the neighbouring hills in the morning, and towards midday a flood was seen rushing down the Abazai road and spreading right and left of it. It is supposed to be the overflow of the drainage from the hills. Such an amount of water almost surrounding the camp would be a bore, and camp cannot but have a bad effect as soon as the sun begins to dry it up. The force may look out for malarial and other similar sicknesses. The bridge of boats at Hadeza is now complete and in working order, and it is rumoured that a change to a camping ground on a better site and with more healthy surroundings near the river is in contemplation. A prolonged stay in the present position is open to many objections. Brigadier-General Elles put out on the morning of the 15th, and will, no doubt, do all that is necessary.

It would appear that the eternal feminine played a large part in the recent Swat Valley rising. Low though the position is that woman occupies in the Pathan household, she has never lost the influence of her sex, and often employs it to promote bloodshed. The mad fakir found staunch allies in Swati bonddes, and, so the story goes, it was much the taunts of the women as the ravings of the fakir that drove the men to the attack of the Malakhand and Chakdara.

HEAVY FLOODS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Owing to heavy floods on the North-Western Railway, the south end of Spintangi Station (Quetta line) has been washed away, also 600 feet of the line between Sanar and Spintangi, and the traffic is interrupted.

THE KICHELI BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Captain Goodenough, Boundary Settlement Officer, has finally settled the long pending Kicheli boundary dispute between Kashmir and the Poonch States, the Raja of Poonch giving over the disputed land to the Durbar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	3
B Chukla and Umarkhadi	3	0	26
C Bhoiba Talao	1	0	21
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E Kamathipura	0	0	47
F Parel	0	0	17
G Mahim	0	0	5
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1a	2	14
Total....	5	2	136
Total to date....12,723		10,758	

(a) Admitted from Mandvie, Daria Bunder.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	12a
Deaths	10

(a) One from Antheri.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the medical officers of the several districts, it appears that there has been great overcrowding in the followers' chawls in the cantonment at Upper Colaba, and the buildings are said to be structurally very insanitary. Three cases of cholera have been reported in the Municipal chawl at Pultan Road. Two cases of bubonic fever were found in a house at Janjiker Street, and they were removed to the Wari Bunder Hospital. One suspicious case was also found in a house at Nowroji Hill, 1st Road. Two fatal cases of plague were also reported from Dongree.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Thursday last there were 102 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp. 59 persons were admitted during the day and 46 discharged, leaving 115 in the camp. Out of the 17 persons who were under observation in the Pilgrim shed, two were transferred to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, as they were suffering from dysentery.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in different hospitals is as under:—Grant Road Hospital, 34; Julal Hospital, 9; Jain Hospital, 3; and Bhathia Hospital 1.

REMOVING A PATIENT.

Dr. A. P. Dantes, medical officer, Dongri, No. 3 District, in company of Messrs. G. Moses and M. J. Chandase, special constables on on plague duty, commenced as usual inspecting houses yesterday morning at seven, and the search lasted for a couple of hours. Mr. Moses found a man, named Gungaram Bheroo, aged 24, sitting up so awkwardly as to lead to a suspicion of his being ill. Dr. Dantes having examined him found his temperature 103° and that there were suspicious symptoms of plague. There being a Hindu fast many people assembled in the street, and the two policemen on duty found it difficult to keep the people away; still they kept good order. The patient's relatives urged that he should be allowed to be removed in a hired victoria instead of being conveyed in the ambulance, and stood their ground firmly. Dr. Dantes and Mr. Moses used their influence, and warned them that if they opposed the authorities they would get into trouble. A few leading gentlemen having begged their pardon for the opposition, the patient was safely removed in the ambulance to the Wari Bunder Hospital amidst the loud applause of those assembled.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Daily report of the Hindu Fever Hospital on the 19th August:—New admission 1 female;—total 1, Remaining 3 males and 1 female;—total 4.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

A friend for sufferers from the plague, Rs. 10.

The best answer to the correspondent who asks about the proper custume for Goodwood, writes a lady correspondent, is to remind him that the Prince of Wales himself wore a tweed suit and a bowler hat at the Goodwood meeting last year. So high an example may settle the matter at once, especially as it is on the side of comfort and convenience. At Sandown on the Eclipse Stakes day tweed suites and low hats, sometimes straw, were the order of the day among the general company, though the Prince and the men of his party all wore grey park suites and white hats, as they do at Ascot. But then Ascot occurs in the height of the season, as did Eclipse Stakes day, and it is more than probable that the Prince will appear at Goodwood in the less conventional attire; he assumed last year, even though the Princess will be present. It has hitherto been the Prince's custom to be an grande tenue, as your correspondent phrases it, when the Princess accompanies him to the races, and should H.R.H. wear a tweed suit and a low hat this year at Goodwood the opponents of the silk hat will have good cause to rejoice.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, July 30.

It is amusing, immediately after the beautiful revelations concerning the money-lenders, to receive a circular, apparently from one of the principals in the profession. Why did he send it to me? I suppose on the same principle as actuates the betting man who also offers his kind assistance in any little sporting transaction that I may contemplate. It is a lovely circular, printed in lines of different colours all underlined with gold. The writer assures me that he is a "Private Gentleman." Indeed, one cannot possibly entertain any doubt on that subject. He also assures me that the charges are strictly moderate." Really! Not more, I suppose, than 600 per cent. I can learn all all particulars "absolutely free of charge."—Think of that! not even the penny postage charged!—by writing for them. "All transactions," he further states—and who shall deny the assertion?—"are carried out in a most honourable courteous, and straightforward manner." A truce with your Castilian courtesy, illustrious Private Gentleman; what is your percentage? Now the circular shows exactly the value, so far of the committee's exposures. The man cynically sends out his circulars broadcast, knowing perfectly well that if people are at their wits' end for money, nothing—no exposure, no certainty of paying through the nose—will stop them from applying for a loan. Wherefore, as I said last week, what can we do? Nothing. Excommunication, even if the Archbishop of Canterbury would consent to use that weapon would not probably be received by these gentlemen in a Christian spirit. Indeed, they might plead that by the very nature of their trade they are already persons excommunicate.

Let me advise a new kind of collection to collectors. It is a kind of which the interest and importance will grow every day: nothing less than the collection of absurdities and follies. They are of all kinds religious and worldly; prejudices, customs, and fashions; and they belong to all ages. It will be enough, however, for anyone man to attempt those of the present century. I will show what I mean by a few examples. Thus, in the matter of religion or superstition. All old-fashioned bills of lading used to be furnished with an introductory and a concluding prayer; no respectable merchant would send out a bill of lading without those prayers. His ledger had the words "Laus Deo" printed in gold on the first page. The substantial citizen and his family were followed into church by their footman or their page carrying the prayerbooks. When they were all in place, he shut the door of the pew and retired to his own corner under the gallery. The same citizen would not allow a boat to be hired or let on the river on Sunday on pain of a fine of 5s. and costs. The Methodists in Conference in the year 1807 gravely ordered that any barber of their body who should shave a customer on the Lord's Day was to be expelled from the community. And an Aglican Evangelical Journal, about the same time, recorded gravely that, while a certain person was indulging in the wicked pastime of dancing, a large lump suddenly arose upon his thigh; but upon his promising never again to repeat the sin, the lump instantly subsided. These are a few suggestions and illustrations of what may be done with a little patience and by hunting up odds and ends of forgotten literature.

Again, as to grandfatherly manners and customs, outside religion; social manners and customs; you will find much valuable bits of information in the old novels of the last century. They can be picked up in the two-penny box—"all in this box two pence a piece"; they must not be read; in fact, they cannot be read; they must be dipped into and skimmed. Here, for instance, is a little discovery that rewarded me a few days ago. It is an addition to the dinner manners and customs. At ordinaries, public dinners, and taverns, everything was placed on the table before the guests, and everybody helped himself with his *own knife and fork*. This pleasing detail is proved by a little story of an accident that happened at a certain ordinary, where a gentleman, carving a fowl for himself, cut so that he inadvertently transferred to his own plate two joints of a forefinger belonging to a gentleman engaged upon the same bird. Pleased with this discovery, I looked in Hogarth's City Feast, and found it confirmed.

I suggested a fortnight ago that a very good game for amusement of children on a railway journey might be made by trying who could remember most of what he had seen during five, ten, or fifteen minutes. A correspondent tells me that his children do already play that game by watching from different sides of the carriage and calling out what they see. But that is not quite the same thing. My game exercises memory as well as sight; it helps a child to store things away in the brain as well as to make him sharper at seeing things. I repeat what I said before. In many children—town children especially—the sight is slow; in some it is short; in some it is slow as well as short. It takes a longer time for some children to see things they mean than is the case with others. When one passes rapidly before any group of objects it requires an effort to catch more than one or two as they fly past, and are succeeded by others. The game is one which may be easily brought under rules and regulations, with so many on a side and so many "up."

I am indebted to a correspondent for the exposure of what looks like a particularly heartless form of fraud. It is a young lady who supports herself by type-writing. She advertises in the *Author*, which is a paper belonging to the Authors' Society and is their organ. Naturally it is read by a great many people belonging to the literary calling. She received in answer to her advertisement a letter asking her terms. She replied. In due course she received a second letter stating that the writer's MS. was very precious, and that before sending it out of his hands the illustrious author "must have a deposit of one guinea." It is creditable to human nature that the young lady did not send him that guinea. Now observe how this person really gives himself away. His MS. is "precious;" he values it at a guinea; this is his idea of literary "preciousness" as measured by money—of course, if by "preciousness he means literary worth, money cannot estimate, measure, or express its value. But when the guinea appears the commercial element comes in. In other words, this self-styled popular author supposes that a valuable MS.—meaning commercially valuable—is worth a whole guinea! Of course, if it is really valuable as a marketable article, its commercial value may be hundreds of guineas. As this same person may be endeavouring to extort guineas from other type-writers unskilled in the ways of the world, I earnestly beg any reader of this paragraph to send it to some other paper, to be published for the protection of type-writers generally.

Yet another correspondent. This time a lady. She writes on a subject in which, I fear, we are helpless—the shocking poverty of many of our clergy. Her husband, who took a first class in honours at his University, worked successfully for many years in a great London Parish. He then obtained from his college—not from his Bishop in recognition of his work—a country living now worth £100 a year. And his private means have been reduced to vanishing point. The lady says "We do everything ourselves, we look after the garden, teach the children, clean out the fowlhouses, play the organ, keep the Sunday School, train the choir, manage the cricket club, make our own frocks; never have a doctor; and have no servant except a little village girl." It does not seem right, somehow, does it? Perhaps, if promotion in the Church were regulated partly by length of service and by power to serve, there would not be so many of these terrible tales. Unfortunately the agricultural depression makes things far worse than they were thirty years ago. Shall we have to raise a huge yearly subscription to increase the stipends of these poor clergyfolk? Let us see what it would mean. There are, I believe, 30,000 clergy men of the Anglican Church, of whom a third, at least, ought to be better paid. If 10,000 could be relieved to the extent of £50 a year each, that makes £500,000 a year. There are at least 500,000 families—or 2,500,000 people—of the better class belonging to the Church of England openly and professionally. If every one of these people would give to a fund for the purpose at least one pound a year, the thing would be done. I recommend to the Church Institute the consideration of some such scheme as a practical measure, which would certainly command the sympathies of thousands and tens of thousands.

I thought that Volapuk, the "universal" language, was dead and forgotten. Apparently, however, there are still some who believe in it, or in some modified form of it. Surely it would take less trouble to learn one actual language, and to use that. As for the universal language, there will be, in two or three hundred years, three, and three only, viz., English, Russian, and Chinese. The English language will be spoken all over North and South America, in Australia, in India, in Africa, in New Zealand, and in the islands of Australasia and the Pacific. Russian over Europe except Great Britain, in Asia except India; Chinese over the rest of the world. I hope that everybody will remember this prophecy in the year 2097, and give me credit for it. At present French, which used to be the universal Court language, seems to be giving place to English. But as for Volapuk, why, it is the stupid dream of a pedant—a man without imagination and without understanding. He would invent a language—one man would invent a language! Why languages grow; they are alive; they put forth branches in the way of dialects and differences; they bear blossom in the shape of contemporary writers and orators; they bear fruit in the shape of great poets and great orators. To learn a real, living language is to learn the history of a people; the mind of a people the genius of a people. Let the world be inventor of a language he placed head first in the water-butt.

The death of Jean Ingelow at the age of seventy-seven has called forth the usual crop of Personal Recollections. I never had the pleasure of meeting her. I have, however, read the Recollections with considerable interest. Clearly a simple, kindly, innocent person; not widely read; somewhat surprised at her own success; not taking very greatly to heart the neglect of the later years; the author of some verses—not many—which will perhaps live; much beloved by her own friends; retiring, gentle, full of love for country scenes, flowers, fields, hedges, and commons; of the best type of English gentlewoman—is there not sufficient praise here? I extract all these things from the Personal Recollections, and I feel inclined to be grateful that one lives in a time when such women as Jean Ingelow are not rare, as regards her personal character. It is, I am convinced, a very high and noble type, the product of a civilisation that here and there goes deep into the heart of man or woman, and lifts him into higher levels than belong to most of us. If all our poets, all our novelists, all our teachers belonged to those levels!

About her life we hear little or nothing. Probably there is nothing to tell. But we should like to know how she became a poet; what were the conditions of her early life; what she did, if she did anything, before she published her first volume. These are things which interest all students of literature. It is a never-ending inquiry, what conditions are necessary for the creation of genius. Perhaps we shall never learn; there is a fortuitous combination of conditions; there are ancestral qualities; yet there will be one poet in a family, and the rest will be "common objects." Education: yet we are all educated after the same manner. Home conditions: yet the poet springs alike from the gutter; from the bourgeois shop; from the country vicarage; from the family mansion. What made Jean Ingelow a poet? Will someone, who knew her and her family, tell us about her as she was in her childhood, in her girlhood, before she reached the age of forty, when she brought out her first volume?

CYCLING AT HOME.

(FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 30.

The threatened decline in the prices of cycles has ingloriously fizzled out. Hardly a maker of note has followed the sensational lead of the single firm which started the scare, and beyond a few clearance sales and bargain cheapenings there is no general fall in the prices of the best-selling makes. Nor is there likely to be whilst first-class firms still find a ready demand for all and more than all the machines that they can put upon the market.

In contradistinction to the pessimistic tone adopted by so many newspapers on the future of the cycle trade, mostly by people with only the barest superficial knowledge of the subject, Mr. Mundy Harvey Du Cros, as chairman of the Dunlop Tyre Co., are particularly reassuring, and he perhaps more than any other man knows the subject on which he speaks. He said that he believed manufacturers would have larger profits in 1897 than in any previous year, that the cycle trade was a great English industry, and would expand in years to come; and in the public utterances of Mr. DuCros it would be hard to discover a forecast of this kind which has been at fault.

In the House of Commons the Home Secretary has announced his decision in answer to a question put to him by a member of Parliament, not to propose any legislation as to the speed of bicycles. What constitutes "furious driving" has been determined by the circumstances of each case, and the Home Secretary approves of this state of things being allowed to continue. It is certainly fairer than a hard and fast rule applicable to all cases.

If the Home Secretary could also give a quiet "tip" to the police under his control to be a little more accurate in their estimate of time, he would further earn the gratitude of long-suffering cyclists. It is a great thing to have the Home Secretary friendly disposed, but his subordinates are not all so amiable. For example, in South Wales, the local police are trying to get convictions against local riders for the alleged offence of obstructing the footway by resting machines on the kerbstones. This action, if successful, will raise a storm of disapproval from all cyclists throughout the country, but it is most probable that the decision in this case will be against the narrow view of the South Wales police.

A rider who hired a 24lb. American machine in Sunderland recently, went for a ride on it after the agent had assured him that it was sufficiently strong for his weight, but the forks broke, and grevious personal injuries resulted. The damaged hirer was successful in getting £40 compensation from the agent.

Severe measures will have to be taken with the miscreants (whose numbers appear to be increasing) who attack and rob lady cyclists on the road. A barefaced case happened last week in broad daylight, in a usually busy London thoroughfare, where a ruffian demanded money of a lady who gave him some to save herself, and the robber fled only just in time to escape capture at the hands of two men who ran to the lady's assistance.

It is not long since a man was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for a highway robbery of a cyclist, and now a man is charged with a similar lonely district in North Wales, of a lady who was outrageously attacked whilst walking her machine uphill, by a young fellow on a hired horse. He met with more resistance than he expected, as a lady cyclist knows something of how to protect herself, being of necessity somewhat athletically inclined, and the coward had to make off to save himself, not, however, before he had so agitated his intended victim that she has been ill ever since.

A benefit meeting was got up by the well-known racing man, Charles F. Barden, last Saturday, when a good programme was offered to merely a handful of spectators, and the benefit must have been wholly negative. If Barden and a host of known professionals could not draw a paying crowd at Wood Green, it proves the authorities were wise in abandoning such costly and prolonged events as the Catford Gold Vase, and the Cuca 24 Hours race. At Barden's meeting he himself took part in a contest with Joe Hutchins, the runner, for a hundred yards, and getting off splendidly, won in ten seconds. It takes a smart starter on a cycle to beat a foot-runner for 100 yards, though beyond that distance the cyclist would have a shadow of a chance. In the same way any cyclist could beat an express train for a starting quarter, or even a whole mile, but for a flying mile or more, the locomotive has a big reserve at present. At the same meeting, Cann won the ten miles professional unpaced scratch race, and the mile handicap produced an easy win for C. H. Jones, the New Zealand rider, although it must be confessed that the "ease" of his win was largely contributed by the loafing of the scratch division, and the awarding him of a start of 145 yards.

The craze of which R. L. Jefferson was the most vigorous exponent in recent years has broken out again, and we are to be treated to heartrending experiences of cycling travel in unaccustomed places. Jefferson went in turn to the Antipodes, to Mexico, and to Northern Siberia. The new expedition is Arctic in direction, though not Polar, and the traveller is Stacey Blake, of Nottingham. Last year he crossed Europe from Antwerp to Constantinople. In the interests of a London illustrated weekly, he is going to take ship to the Tromso, several hundred miles within the Arctic circle, and intends to ride on reindeer paths across Lapland, and the north-west corner of Russia, into Sweden, and down the full length of that country, then crossing to Denmark. The northern portion of his course is new ground from a cycling point of view, and will be full of adventures and experiences of a novel kind, but it is not exceedingly probable that Blake's tour will open out Finland as a new holiday resort.

A sequel to the employment of cycles in military work is the training of dogs to fetch down the cycle-mounted warriors. In the German Army a heavy and powerful breed of dog, known as the Grosse Dane, is being trained to discriminate between the uniforms of German and other regiments, and to ruthlessly drag from their machines soldiers dressed in foreign uniforms at the word of command. A rabid anti-cyclist, in one of the evening papers, blandly suggests that our police should become possessed of specimens of this ferocious breed of dog, and train them to effect the capture of law-breaking scorchers.

In London, the chief racing event last week was the third of the annual set of open hundred miles races usually held, but it was not a very attractive affair, and the entries numbered only 15. The absence, to the fact that interest in long-distance track races is at a very low ebb, so low, in fact, that the London County Club has abandoned the celebrated Onca Cup Race, which for years past has been such a popular contest for twenty-four hours honours, and celebrated for the triple consecutive win of F. W. Shorland. This hundred, on Saturday, was for a huge silver trophy valued at 300 guineas, presented by Mr. Carwardine, and bearing his name, and though the interest was not widespread, the racing was keen. Frost, who won the Bath Road Hundred, was seized with cramp and retired; G. Padbury, the 12 hours record holder, started furiously and died away, and the race had a very open appearance until A. H. Harris established a two laps lead, and ultimately won in 3 hrs. 44 mins. 15 2-5ths secs.

The so-called slump in the price of cycles has served for another week's gossip wherever cyclists congregate, and the general opinion of those who know most of cycling matters is that the example of the one or two cycle firms who have set the fashion will generally followed. No seceders to the cheap division have to be reported, and many of the best known firms are advertising their firm intention to adhere to their present rates.

One of the many excellent materials that go to build up the Dunlop tyre is the famous flexifort fabric. This splendid fabric is certainly unequalled, and it is doubtful whether it can be improved upon to any extent.

At the agricultural exhibition at Aberdeen now running, 40 machines are exhibited, one half of which are fitted with one make of tyre—the Dunlop.

There was a curious application in the Court of Probate the other day. It was to the effect that certain parties legitimately interested should be permitted to "presume the death" of a relation who had taken service with the ill-fated expedition of Hicks Pacha in the Soudan. As that expedition is generally believed to have been massacred to a man, and nothing has been heard of the person in question since 1883, leave was given. His last letter was hardly less prophetic of evil than that of Mr. O'Donovan. "We have cut off all connection with our base," he wrote, "so we cannot retrace our steps, and I believe it will be a case of the Devil take the hindmost." Soon after that was despatched the army of 11,000 men was led by a treacherous guide into the narrow defile in which its guns were useless, and exterminated. So runs the tale which we all, including the Court of Probate, are obliged to believe. It is barely possible that the present expedition to Khartoum may result in the discovery of some survivor among the slaves of the Khalifa. He would be the Rip Van Winkle of African story, and the most stupendously interesting person of his time.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

THE PARSEES DISMISSED FOR 81.

PLAY STOPPED BY THE RAIN.

What a pity it is that we poor mortals cannot control the weather! Yesterday the great match of the Bombay Cricket Season was put a stop to by the rain when it had reached a most interesting stage. The Gymkhana ground was as usual lined with the tents of the different clubs, more than a dozen in number, and thousands of people were gathered round the boundaries on the Wandby Road side and the Market end of the maidan. The Y. M. C. A. tent occupied its usual place in the corner of the Gymkhana, and was crowded with members anxious to see how their two representatives acquitted themselves. H. E. Lord Sandhurst and his suite occupied the pendal erected on the pavilion boundary, and watched the game with keen interest from the commencement. The day broke cloudy and looked like rain, but with the exception of a smart shower about 8 a.m., and a little drizzle just before the commencement of the game, the weather was all that could be desired up to tiffin time. A brisk shower about 2 o'clock delayed the resumption of the game till nearly 3 p.m., and after three-quarters of an hour's play heavy rain fell, and cricket had to be abandoned for the day. At the last moment a change had to be made in the Parsee eleven in consequence of the people's favourite "Bapsola" being unable to play. Rustom Mody took his place in the team, but got no chance of justifying his selection as he was out l-b-w. to Sinclair in what appeared to him to be an unsatisfactory manner. The Presidency team, chosen by a man who knows what he is about, as a team likely to be a success in the field have all justified their selection so far. Never has a Presidency eleven fielded so close as they did yesterday. No runs were given away and the picking up and returning were a treat to see. Sinclair, as is usual when he is on the spot, played havoc with the Parsee batsmen, and his analysis at the end of the innings was refreshing to read. He bowled 26 overs, of which 19 were maidens, and captured 5 wickets for 19 runs. He didn't hit the wicket once, all his wickets being secured from catches, except one, which was l. b. w.

At a quarter-past eleven Jardine, who had lost the toss, led his team into the field, and to the usual accompaniment of shrieks and the waving of handkerchiefs Gagrat and Mody went to the wickets—Cheetham (pavilion end) and Sinclair (Market end) being entrusted with the bowling. The fast bowler commenced with a maiden to Mody. Gagrat put Cheetham for a single and Mody scored a couple off the next ball. This was his first and only score as Cheetham clean-bowled him next ball. (3-1-2.) This was somewhat of a blow to the Parsees, but the appearance of Mistry at the wicket raised their hopes. The new batsman was, however, not destined to stay long, for after making a single off Cheetham he put his first ball from Sinclair into Vines' hands at cover point. (4-2-1.) Daruwalla took his place at the wicket and got Sinclair away for a single. Rain stopped play for about 10 minutes, and on resuming the same batsman treated Cheetham in a similar manner, bringing 10 up on the board. Neither batsman seemed at home with the bowling, and as single after single was scored, spectators began to wish that something would happen. The fast bowler came to the rescue and got Gagrat taken at the wicket by Hall, the score having just reached 20. The catch was a very smart one and was loudly applauded. Kanga now joined Daruwalla, who was the only batsman up to now who did not seem to be troubled with the "jumps." The left-hander was short-lived, for when he had made 5 he put one up from Sinclair into Harrington's hands, and had to retire. Machliwalla filled the vacancy, and announced his arrival by putting Sinclair to the boundary for 4—the first boundary of the day. A single off the last ball of the over brought him opposite the slow bowler, and in his anxiety to put Cheetham out of the ground he jumped in too early and, missed it, and was smartly stumped by Hall. Half the Parsee team were out for the insignificant total of 37, and matters looked particularly bright for the Presidency.

Raja now joined Daruwalla, but immediately lost the services of that batsman, who was beautifully taken by Hall off Sinclair before the score was increased. (37-6-16.) The retiring batsman had played really well for his runs, and received a great ovation on his return to the tents. Pavri now partnered Raja, but didn't seem at all happy, and neither batsman se

THE EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE GOODS.

An visited in these columns, a few weeks back, Mr. K. Yamada, the Consul for Japan, has for some time past been making arrangements for opening an exhibition of such of the products of the country he represents here as are suitable, for export to India. The exhibition attached to the Consulate in Queen Gate Street is one of the many that are being started in large consular cities, its object being to introduce to business firms the products and manufactures of Japan, and to induce them to obtain foreign-made goods in exchange, for exhibition in the commercial museum at Tokio. As there are no museums of this kind in India, it is not likely that the latter object will be very easy of attainment, but there is no doubt that the exhibition will serve to bring prominently to the notice of traders here the variety of Japanese manufactures, and the suitability of some of them at least for the Indian market. An inspection of the exhibition—notwithstanding that it is crowded into two rather small rooms—leads one to the conclusion that whatever may be the case in regard to raw material, Japan has attained sufficiently in a knowledge of arts and manufactures to be independent, if need be, of foreign-made goods. Of course many of the things exhibited are upon foreign models, and display the great imitative powers of the Japanese. On the other hand, a large number of the exhibits—and those the most beautiful and best finished—owe their origin to the adaptation of Western manufactures, but belong to the handicrafts for which the land of the Rising Sun has been noted for centuries. The silk goods, the lacquered table articles, the fans and fancy work and the rattan goods, may be placed in this category. Amongst manufactures of modern adaptation may be mentioned shovels and pails, "billy cock" hats at remarkably cheap prices, clocks, soap for toilet use, hearthrugs, lamps, bottled beer, and so forth.

Of more importance to Bombay is the proof the exhibition affords of the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry. Samples are to be seen of cotton goods and cloth of all kinds, and some of them go to show that it is not safe to suppose that the spinners of Yokohama and Tokio confine their attention exclusively to low count goods. The printing of the coloured cotton are well worked, as might be expected from a people long proficient in various forms of artistic skill. The manufacture of woollen goods as an outcome of the modern industrial spirit, and the woollen cloths and rugs on view show how quickly and thoroughly it has been taken up. Canvas and cordage and other hemp-made goods are notable features of the exhibition, and the same remark applies to the crockery, pottery, and porcelain work and coppe goods on view. It was interesting to note that the specimens of embroidery included not only a well-worked device with the Australian arms, but also one with a suitable Hibernian device and bearing the words "God save Ireland," thus showing that Japanese manufacturers are ready to cater for all comers. Among other noteworthy features of the show may be mentioned the inclusion in the stationery and writing materials of envelopes and sheets for correspondence, made not of paper, but of wood shavings. An album of old Japanese coins and stamps, dating from the time they were introduced into the country, will also attract attention, and one of the most numerous toys on view are very comical and distinctive. To the anthropologist one of the most interesting exhibits will be an illustrated book printed on cloth, showing the changes which have taken place in national habits and customs from the earliest times to the present day. The camphor tables on view serve as a reminder that now that Formosa has been added to her possessions, the Island Kingdom of the Far East has almost a monopoly of this product, while the tea canisters show that she is prepared to compete with China in the staple export of that country.

We have only mentioned a few of the articles which the exhibition contains, and as a whole goes over it the surprise is that so many things could have been crowded into the small space which the exhibition occupies. There is a good deal of truth in the saying that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and if it may be hoped that the grant made by the Japanese Government for the exhibitions will before long be sufficiently enhanced to permit of larger accommodation being obtained than that available at the Consulate. The visitor will be struck by the cheapness of many of the exhibits, but it should be borne in mind that the prices set forth on the cards attached to the exhibits are the wholesale rates obtaining in Japan, and do not take into account freight, insurance, or import duties—charges which would all have to be borne, in addition to the profits of merchants and dealers, by the purchasers. But even if a very liberal percentage is allowed for these items, it will be seen on reference to the tickets that the prices of many of the articles are quite low. The Customs authorities, on the understanding that the exhibits are not to be subsequently sold, admit them all duty free, thus saving a great deal of clerical labour at the Customs. As an instance of the mistakes that may occur in classifications it may be mentioned that when Mr. Yamada was advised that a "rickshaw" was included in the exhibits he expected to receive one of the serviceable conveyances which hold the place of victorias in Japan. The accommodation at the show rooms being limited he was rather troubled to know where he should find a place for it, but he was relieved to discover on delivery of the goods that the rickshaw was only a toy one.

The exhibition will be opened to the public early in September, and in the meantime private views will be given. It is intended as soon as opportunity permits to compile a catalogue, which will, it is thought, add considerably to the practical utility of the exhibition, more especially as no orders in regard to goods can be received at the Consulate.

THIN WOMEN AND FAT WOMEN.

Does the obstinate thinness of a wife afford a sufficient reason for a husband, who is strongly prejudiced against this condition in woman, to put her away and marry a fat one without going through the formality of obtaining a divorce? A Paris jury has just had to examine this knotty question. Bernard Israel—a Hebrew gentleman, it is almost unnecessary to add,—married in 1887 a young demoiselle Chassang who was not a Jewess. He became a Christian to please her, and he thought that the least she could do in return would be to grow fat to please him. In opposition to Byron a lovely woman, and if he was able to find a fat one, he would have a double chance of extenuating circumstances for the extreme thinness of the demoiselle Chassang in the maiden state, when he observed that she did not turn over a new leaf, as he had expected, after becoming his wife, but persisted in remaining as thin as a nail, in spite of all his remonstrances, he came to the conclusion that neither Job, nor even an angel could put up with such feminine perversity. While he was in this dangerous frame of mind he chanced to meet another lady who was as round as a ball, in fact so conveniently so, that he rolled her off to a certain mairie and married her. Having found his fat idea'l he could not resist her charms. Thus the thin wife was left to ejaculate upon the error of her ways. But one day a sound of weeping was heard in the house of Israel. The police had dropped down upon the erstwhile bigamist, and the fat wife was visibly growing thin from anger and vexation. In Court Israel explained how it all came about, and hoping that the judges shared his views on the scorn of man for woman, he made an eloquent appeal *ad hominem*; but to no purpose, for he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The moral of this true and touching story is obvious. Those who strongly disapprove of thinness should never marry it under the belief that a little time will effect a marked improvement. The change from thinness to fatness, and *vice versa*, is a thing that no man nor woman can reckon upon. Moreover, thinness is proverbially perverse. Did not the thin kine eat up the fat kine, and look no better for it?

SUNSTROKE.

There are certain conditions which predispose to sunstroke. Drinking alcoholic liquors to excess is chief of these. The vast majority of the persons I treated last summer (said a doctor) had, by drinking too much beer or whisky, put their systems into a state very favourable for succumbing to extreme heat. Sleeplessness is another predisposing cause. The sufferer from the heat who loses his sleep for two or three nights and continues to work in high temperature cannot stand nearly so much exposure as one who has his regular rest.

It is not only exposure to the sun that is to be feared. Frequently the most dangerous spot is a place which is no sun, but in which the hot air has become vitiated and foul. Many of the worst sunstrokes occur after dark.

An important point to remember in hot weather is to keep the digestion right. If a person eats properly and has no trouble with his stomach he has a great assurance of safety from heat prostration. He should perspire freely, for that is a great relief to the system. The complete stoppage of perspiration is one of the symptoms of sunstroke.

A USEFUL HINT FOR CYCLISTS.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the majority of cyclists pedal harder with one foot than the other. Careless pedalling is one of the chief causes of side-slipping. When cycling over greasy roads, one should pedal easily and steadily. Even when exercising the greatest caution it is difficult always to keep up on a slippery, slanting surface, such as is usually found at the sides of most roads in wet weather.

This being the case, it is easy to understand that the rider who pushes harder with one leg than the other is much more liable to thrust the machine under him than the steady, even pedaller. The best way to get out of this bad habit is to practise riding "hands-off" on some good, level road where there is no traffic. As a rule, it will be found that, in order to steer straight, much greater pressure has to be put on one pedal than has been customary hitherto, thus proving that the rider has not been in the habit of pedalling evenly.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a plentiful lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the breath a peculiar sweet freshness and a delightful fragrance to the mouth. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth. It whitens the enamel. The "Floriline" (being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 8a. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Wholesale Depots in the United Kingdom, Colonies, and Abroad.

STORIES OF THE SULTAN.

SOME GLIMPSES BEHIND THE SCENES.

In the new number of "The Quarterly Review" there is a very interesting article on Eastern Affairs, from some such learned and anecdotic pen as that of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. The Sultan is described by the Reviewer as a man of naturally amiable character who has been turned into the Great Assassin by the influences of fear and fanaticism. Those who are personally acquainted with the Sultan agree in describing him as remarkably gentle, polite, and amiable, with an active mind, great natural penetration of intellect, and no culture. M. Biancard, in one of the books which we have placed at the head of this article, speaks of him as a prince whose heart is always open to every generous sentiment. He has succeeded in gaining the complete confidence of more than one experienced diplomatist, and amongst them the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, who, in a very famous essay in the "Revue de Paris," endeavoured to excuse, or even defend, some of the most sinister acts of Abdul-Hamid Midhat Pasha, one of the most remarkable men in the Turkish Empire of our time, and an exceptionally keen observer, spoke to the writer of this article in terms of enthusiastic admiration of the Sultan. His disciple Mourad Bey, now the leader of the young Turkish Party, acknowledges that the throne of the Ottoman Sultans has not been for centuries occupied by a Sovereign so irreproachable in his morals as Abdul-Hamid.

SO GOOD TO.

The question then arises, how can a Sovereign who appears so good be responsible for the wholesale massacres in Armenia and Constantinople. The explanation seems to be that the Sultan is dominated by terror to such an extent as entirely to have lost the balance of his reason. He is afraid, on the one hand, of the daggers of fanatics who blame him for concessions to Christian Powers and for loss of territory. On the other hand, he trembles lest the young Turkish party should procure his deposition and perhaps compass his death. Fear has cured him of arrogance and pride, passions and vices, but it has also shrivelled every fragment of manliness. He is said to have been naturally good, and to have sympathised deeply with human suffering in all its forms. In the early years of his reign he shrank from allowing capital punishment to be inflicted in any circumstances, but as the fire-instrument when his fears were aroused he sent hundreds of men to a lingering and cruel death. He is a true Mussulman, and respects all connected with Moslem worship, but young Mussulman theologians having made themselves obnoxious to him in 1892, he ordered them to be thrown into the Bosphorus in sacks. He is said to be a good father, fond of his children, an excellent master, who loads with favours those dependent on him. A short time ago, however, having to pass through the city of Constantinople, to assist at a religious ceremony, he took the youngest of his sons between his knees in his carriage to protect him from the daggers of the assassins and he insisted on Osman Pasha, the old hero of Plevna, sitting on the front seat, hoping that the widespread popularity of the brave old soldier would protect him from dynamite and explosive bombs. The Sultan's

NATIVE FANATICISM

is encouraged both by fear and by evil counsellors. One of the chief counsellors of the Sultan in this matter is a man named Abdul-Houda, a fanatical dervish, whose character bears a striking resemblance to that of Mucklewrath in "Old Mortality." This man came to Constantinople, bringing with him from Asia Minor a great reputation for sanctity and influence with the Unseen. When he arrived in the Imperial city he was instantly surrounded by vast multitudes, who hung upon his words as he preached against the corruption of the age, the luxury of the great, the lukewarmness of the believers, the concessions to the infidel, and the feebleness of the Commander of the Faithful. The Sultan, frightened at the authority he was acquiring, took him into the palace. Well informed people say that, at certain hours, the Sultan and the dervish meet for pious exercises and the recitation of penance, and strange stories are told of incantations and the raising of spirits. The Reviewer assures us that the Sultan has in contemplation

A FRESH SERIES OF MASSACRES—

this time in Macedonia. In this connection a new person appears on the scene. Some ten years ago Ghazi Osman Pasha entrusted with Government in north-western Turkey remarkable for his eccentricities, and many stories are told illustrating his methods of administration. One day, in the depth of winter, when the ground was covered with snow, he passed by a village inn, on the outside of which some donkeys heavily laden were tied to a pole and were shivering in misery and cold. Inside the inn their drivers were comfortably gathered round the fire, enjoying and bringing a bowl of heated wine. The Pasha ordered the load to be taken off the donkeys and placed on the shoulders of the men, who were then, by his orders, tied up where the animals had been secured. He then took the donkeys into the inn and offered them himself the heated wine which had been prepared for their drivers. On another occasion, also in winter, he observed a poor woman crying at the door of a church, because the priest would not baptize her child without getting from her a sum of money which she did not possess. The Pasha sentenced the priest to be stripped naked, and then to be drawn through the pond for cattle, in order, as he said, to teach him to baptize for nothing. The great enemy of this Governor was a man who is now a very important person in the Western provinces of the Turkish Empire, who is known as the Molla Zeka, and is in character not unlike the dervish who was the special counsellor of Osman Pasha. He was not long ago under detention in Constantinople, and when he returned to his own country he was received with frantic enthusiasm. M. Berard, in his book on Macedonia, describes his triumphant return and how the Mollah Zeka remained apparently insensible to the homage of his people, as with his turban forced down upon his brows, his eyes half closed and fixed upon the ground, and his hands engaged in telling his beads, he passed through the crowds of his admirers. This man is destined to play a startling part in the massacres in Macedonia, which, there is reason to believe, are even now in contemplation. The massacres in Armenia were organized by man like him, strange compounds of hypocrisy and fanaticism, who spent some time in Constantinople, then returned to their country, spoke to the people as they were kneeling in the mosques, and communicated to them the wishes of the Master.

THE CAVES OF HAN.

It is doubtful if there exists a more delightful surprise for the appreciative tourist than the beauties and wonders of Nature which await him in the famous Grottes de Han in the Province of Namur. For hours he may pass through the halls of water where nature has carved monuments grander than the work of man. The river Lesse flows through the greater part of the explored regions, and is one of the most interesting features of this peculiar grotto. Here and there at intervals, darting here and there into the mysterious depths of the earth, bursting forth into a bubbling torrent further on, only to disappear again and reappear in the form of a peaceful lake.

Since its discovery the Grotte de Han has been explored and visited, always with the aid of torches, which have but partially revealed its sublime grandeur. Last week the owners, Baron Spaudle and Messrs. Verpoorten, conducted their distinguished friends by the light of the electric light. At first it was feared that this nineteenth century innovation would do much to dispel the illusions and destroy the weird effects produced by nature. This, however, has not been the case, for the lamps and reflectors have been cleverly concealed in the interstices of the natural rock, an arrangement which produces a play of light, revealing vast distances and the enormity of the excavation which overturned those vast masses of rock, and opened the present yawning abysses. Not until last week, in fact, were the proportions of the so-called Salle du Dome fully realised. An arc lamp has been placed 450 ft. from the platform rock, the rays from which light up the vaulted roof; another is placed below, reflecting on the lake formed by the Lesse, and thus the eye can take in at a glance the vast extent of this magnificent gallery.

The gallery of draperies is rendered fairy-like. The stalactites are reflected in the translucent waters, making an effect hitherto unimagined. Now that the electric light has been carried into the dry bowels of the earth it is confidently expected that further wonders will be revealed. The proprietors are preparing for extensive explorations.

HOW THE QUEEN AVERTED WAR.

A writer in the current number of the "Quarterly Review" states as a fact what has often been rumoured before—that it was the Queen's personal intervention which prevented war between England and the United States in 1861, when Mason and Slidell, the envoys of the Confederate States, were seized on board an English ship. This was regarded at the time as a direct insult to the British flag, and a disastrous war between England and the Northern States of the American Union seemed inevitable. Then the Queen intervened:—The Prince Consort was at the time sinking under his fatal illness, but, notwithstanding the anxiety of the Queen on his account, her mind was unceasingly active to devise means of preventing war. We are in a position to state, on the authority of one of the most prominent statesmen of our time, and one who had the distinguished honour of enjoying in a special manner the confidence of Her Majesty, that it was the Queen, herself, in opposition to the views of her Ministers, and of the distinguished men in question among them, who averted the war. She insisted that the dispatch, which was sent to America demanding peremptorily the surrender of the envoys, should be communicated at once to all the Powers, and not after the consequence of the step, from an international point of view, pointed out. The result was an able State paper sent to Washington by M. Thouvenel, in which he stated that France regarded the act of the American captain who had arrested the Confederate envoys on board an English ship as quite unjustifiable, and expressed the hope that the Federal Government would accede to the demands of Great Britain. Austria and Prussia immediately followed suit, and Prince Albert, on the part of the Queen, urged President Lincoln to surrender the envoys with out delay, and with such an explanation as would satisfy English national feeling. The remonstrances from the Powers and the Government of Washington to escape without humiliation from an untenable position, and saved England from entering into a war which would, in all human probability, have ended in the disruption of the American Union, and sown the seeds of den blees enmity between England and the progressive and powerful Northern States.

"Look long and very closely before you put your foot down anywhere in South Africa, but when you have put it down on no account ever take it back." This was the advice which Lord Selborne gave in proposing the toast of "Natal" at a farewell banquet to the Right Hon. Harry Escombe, Premier of Natal, in the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Escombe, in reply, assented, and backed the motto with the encouraging assertions:—"Nothing can stop the irresistible movement in the direction of a united South Africa, and the only possible Empire there will be that under Her Majesty the Queen." The Government need not fear that South Africa will not take part in the great Imperial movement." "There is no doubt that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has rightly read the minds of the British and colonial people in the policy he is pursuing."

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M. HANOTAUX.

Gabriel Hanotaux was born at Beaurevoir, a village in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, in the Aisne, on November 19, 1853. His grandfather was a peasant, and cultivated his land, and managed his affairs well; his father was the notary of the place. The little house where he was born was a modest habitation, with plaster walls, and a photograph of it adorns his study in the apartment which he occupies on the Boulevard St. Germain. At the Lyceum of St. Quentin the memory of young Hanotaux's successes still is cherished; he always ranked first. His teachers observed his precocious taste for historical studies; his comrades judged him as those who know him best at the present day judged him—as good, frank, gentle, and faithful. He did not appear to be ambitious; his desire to do well was restrained; he was very considerate in and exact in his daily tasks. When he came to Paris to study law, and the same time to present himself at the School of Charters, he went to see the celebrated historian, Henri Martin, who was his father's cousin. Madame Henry Martin tried to persuade him that he would never succeed in the legal profession, because of his Picardy accent; that accent, she declared, would make him ridiculous, and a lawyer who is ridiculous never comes to anything. The old lady insisted strongly on this point; so much so that Hanotaux conceived the idea of persuading himself at the Conservatory, the national school of music and elocution, for the purpose of learning how to pronounce well and training his voice. Very fortunately he perceived for himself that such a step would result in a considerable loss of time for him, and he gave it up. It was Henri Martin who took him to Gambetta. The illustrious tribune was then at the apogee of power; everything pointed to his becoming the President of the Republic, and his influence was daily increasing. Gambetta became interested in the newcomer, whose qualities he immediately appreciated. He engaged him to write in the *République Française*, the journal which he had founded, and which he continued to inspire, if not to direct. In it Hanotaux published Historical Studies on the XVI. and XVII. Centuries, which attracted notice and deserved it. He was attached to the Government of Public Archives, one of the most important in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he soon became chief clerk; at the same time he was a professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and as his resources were extremely small, and in spite of his simplicity of his mode of life he sometimes found himself in rather straitened circumstances, he wrote for various publications, on all subjects within his range. When Gambetta became Prime Minister he took him as the sub-chief of his Cabinet, at the same time M. Gerard, who is now Minister from France to Pekin. He filled this same post under other Ministers. Under the Ministry of M. Challemel-Lacour he purchased for the hotel at that time in the Rue Galilée, his friend, who is the chief of his Cabinet at the present time. One of Gabriel Hanotaux's most marked characteristics is his fidelity to his friends. He is faithful to the dead as well as to the living. He has not shown himself any more faithful to Cardinal Marcel than toward Cardinal Richelieu. The Cardinal constantly occupied his mind from the day on which he had the honour to be received by

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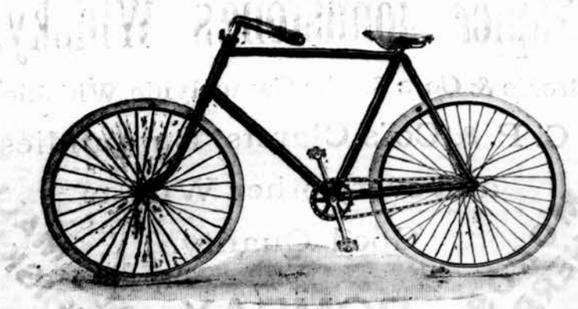

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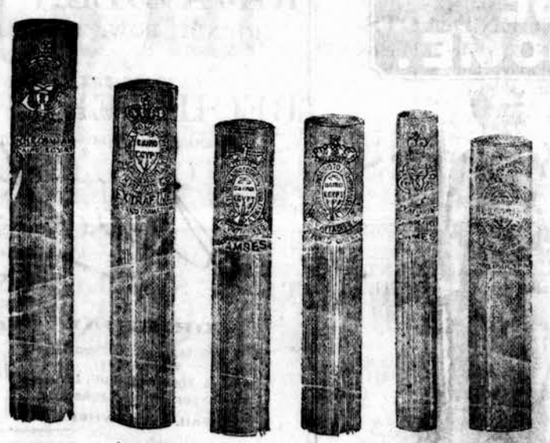

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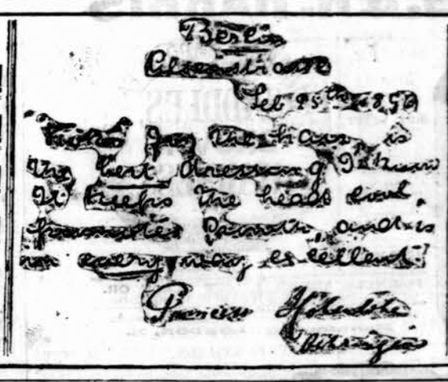

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